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Executive Registry

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Mr. Allen Dulles  
Director  
Central Intelligence Agency  
Washington, DC

Dear Mr. Dulles,

The attached clipping from THE NEW YORK TIMES of January 26th, 1959 seems to confirm the possibilities of the idea that we discussed at the time of my last talk with you.


I plan to leave for  on Sunday, February 8th, 1959 and if there is anything further which you feel I could contribute while here, please let me know at the above address.

With all best regards,

Sincerely yours,



Enclosure

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## Moroccan Left-Wingers Mutiny Against Istiqlal Leaders' Rule

Party Dissidents, Supporting the King  
and Premier Ibrahim, Hold Rallies—  
Moderates Plan Counter-Attack

Special to The New York Times.

RABAT, Morocco, Jan. 25—Moroccan Left-Wing politicians and labor and former Resistance heads mutinied today against the nationalist leaders who largely engineered Morocco's struggle for independence in 1956 and have generally held political command since.

In mass meetings throughout the country, dissident members of the governing Istiqlal (Independence) party accused the party's leadership of "three years of weakness, negligence and grave errors." The Leftist-led congresses set up autonomous organizations and elected regional administrative committees.

This split in the Istiqlal party comes at a crucial time when the Moroccan army is engaged in quelling tribal unrest in the Rif and Middle Atlas mountains. Major troop units are in the Rifian area and much of the remaining armed forces is now hunting rebel bands in the mountains south of Fez.

Diplomatic observers believe the new Leftist Istiqlal committees will try to win the favor of the rebellious Berber tribesmen by charges against the old guard of the party. The rallies during the day attacked the leadership for personal ambition and abuses in the Government and its administering of affairs. The Rif tribesmen have made similar charges against the Istiqlal.

The spark for the political mutiny was the withdrawal yesterday of Administrative Secretary Mehdi Ben Barka from the Istiqlal Executive Committee. In a statement, Mr. Ben Barka, who is president (Speaker) of the National Consultative Assembly, said the present Istiqlal leadership had lost esteem.

The mass meetings today adopted a common resolution pledging support to the new Leftist Premier, Abdallah Ibrahim, in what the resolution called his task of "purification and renovation." Mr. Ibrahim last month succeeded the moderate Premier Ahmed Balafrej. The resolution also reaffirmed Istiqlal's attachment to King Mohammed V as a "symbol of the national struggle and a safeguard of unity and integrity."

The active Istiqlal party leader, Allal el Fassi, condemned the day's rallies. He told newspaper men in Tangier that the Leftists were guilty of "acts of indiscipline" that threatened "disastrous consequences" for the Government's policies.

Former Premier, Balafrej, who is secretary general of the party, is now in Europe for his health. Mr. el Fassi is the only one of the old school Istiqlal leaders believed to have sufficient authority with the people of Morocco to oppose a Leftist take-over of the party. He and Right-wing members of the former Government are expected to counter-attack soon.

By JAY WALZ

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ANKARA, Turkey, Jan. 25—An agreement to protect private United States investments in Turkey is being debated vigorously in Parliament here.

Under the agreement, the United States Government would intervene in controversies between Turkey and American companies that establish plants in Turkey in the future.

Most observers feel there is little question that the 610-member Grand National Assembly will approve the agreement overwhelmingly after the second and third readings are completed next week.

But the fact that the Assembly's discussion lasted most of last week and also filled many columns in the Turkish newspapers is a matter of wide interest, especially among United States diplomats. The proceedings are being watched as the latest outcropping of the Turkish "sensitivity" about any sign that the help they are receiving from friends and allies may bring a "capitulation" of rights and sovereignty in the homeland.

### Sensitivity Increases

Some American sources privately express their concern that this sensitivity appears to increase as the size of United States aid to Turkey grows and large numbers of Americans arrive to administer the aid programs.

It tends to cause "incidents" whenever an American driver involved in a traffic accident when a United States soldier caught flirting with a Turkish girl in a public park, as happened here last summer; or when American sailors have the poor taste to molest a Turkish flag, as happened recently in Smyrna (Izmir).

The current criticism has not been abated by the fact that the investment agreement is identical with those the United States has with thirty-four other countries. Nor does it seem to make any difference that the agreement has for practical purposes been in effect since United States and Turkish negotiators initiated it on Jan. 15, 1957, although it has just come up for ratification by Parliament.

Like all the other "guaranteed" agreements, the Turkish-American Expropriation and Confiscation Guarantee Agreement was designed by Washington to encourage private investors to place capital in a foreign country. Any capital invested in Turkey is guaranteed by the United States Government.

Should the property of an American company be expropriated by Turkey, United States officials would step in to negotiate a settlement and pay of the private investor.

Sabri Dilek, a Democratic party Deputy, charged in the Assembly last week that the agreement meant "capitulating the independence of Turkish judges to decide such settlements."

In the last two or three years, foreign investors have been slow to put money in plants and factories in Turkey. The new agreement has no bearing on past investment.

### Israeli Minister Named

JERUSALEM (Israeli Sector) Jan. 25 (AP)—Peretz Naphthal, hitherto Minister Without Portfolio, has been appointed Israeli Social Welfare Minister, the Government announced today.

## RUSSIAN TO BE REQUIRED EGYPT ANSWERS BRITAIN

East Germany Adopts New  
Education Program

BERLIN, Jan. 25 (Reuters)—Russian will again become compulsory as the first foreign language in East German schools, according to a thirty-five-point education program announced today.

English or French may be studied as a second foreign language, according to the program, adopted by the East German Socialist Unity (Communist) party's Central Committee and published today in the party newspaper Neues Deutschland.

Russian was the compulsory first language in secondary schools in East Germany until November, 1956.

The new school program calls for the extension of schooling for all children to ten years from eight by 1964. Technical education will play an increasing role, with children learning to use tools and machines at an early stage and later doing one day's practical labor a week in factories or on farms.

Special Status Believed Given  
to Financial Mission

Special to The New York Times.

CAIRO, Jan. 25—The Egyptian Foreign Ministry gave its answer today to the British request for diplomatic status for the mission that will put into effect here the financial agreement initiated Jan. 16. Egypt is reported to have acceded in part to the British request.

The reply was handed to Colin Crowe, second ranking member of the delegation that negotiated the final details of the agreement.

The formal signing of the agreement settling the financial problems relating to the Suez Canal now is expected to be Tuesday or Wednesday.

It is not known exactly what name the British mission will carry, but it is expected to be a specific title descriptive of its task and not implying any exchange of diplomatic missions or formal recognition. The British have said they would welcome an Egyptian mission in London under a similar arrangement.

## NEW CONGO RIOTS BREAK OUT IN PORT

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000 population, is situated on the left bank of the Congo about 100 miles from the Atlantic coast. It is the main port of the Belgian Congo.

Nyasaland Strife Continues

geria. The United Nations is about to consider the Cameroons problem at a special session. Nigeria will vote next December and be proclaimed a free state—by far the largest in Negro Africa—the following October.

It has not been the trend toward nationalism, federation or formal recognition. The British have said they would welcome an Egyptian mission in London under a similar arrangement.

riots in the Belgian Congo have usually been described as of more significance to Belgium and within the colony than elsewhere.

A theory expressed in London was that the Abako movement, a grouping of African nationalists in the Congo, may have been spurred—or actually inspired—by participants in the earlier African Peoples' Congress in Accra, capital of Ghana.

A Paris informant doubted